POINT WON FOR HOLMES.

TESTINONY ABOUT CRIMES OUTSIDE OF THE STATE SHUT OUT.

rifty Witnesses from Many Cities for the Prorecution in the Murder Trial Cannot Now Re Heard-Certain Letters in Holmen's Effects Not Allowed to Be Read Miss Yohe, Whom He Deceived is Marriage, Testifies Against Him-The Prisoner Breaks Down and Then Skilfully Cross-examines Miss Nobe Rimself.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The first bit of hope that has come to H. H. Holmes since he was arraigned for the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel came to-day. His attorneys succeeded this afternoon in keeping from the jury all eridence learing directly upon the murder of the l'ietzel children. The decision of the court ruling this evidence out left the prosecution in confusion, and in consequence the District Atterney asked for time in which to rearrange The court granted the request and the night session was not held.

Despite the decision of the Court in refusing to admit testimony showing that Holmes killed the Pietzel children, District Attorney Graham is convinced that the evidence he has already presented to the jury will convict Holmes. Notwithstanding the decision of Judge Arnold. much indirect evidence has been introduced showing that Holmes unquestionably made away with the Pietzel children.

The decision of Judge Arnold and the appearance in the witness box of the woman whom Holmes deceived into believing she was his legal wife, and the breakdown of the prisoner that followed, were the chief features of the proceedings. After several witnesses had testified this morning the name of "Miss Yoke" was called. Holmes had expected that the woman whom he had lured into marriage with the belief that he was single would be called upon to give testimony against him, but her appearance in the witness box completely unnerved him. He called eagerly to his counsel, and urged them with earnestness to object to the witness. Meanwhile Miss Yoke had taken her place in the witness stand. From his behavior as she really cared for this woman. As she came forward his pallid face flushed, and then the blood retreated, leaving him pale. He looked appealingly at her, but she carefully avoided glancing in his direction. When she avoided looking at him Holmes bowed his head and struggled with a sob that shook his frame, while he wiped the tears from his face. He appealed piteously to his lawyers to have the witness taken from the stand. They combated as well as they could the evidence of the District Attorney that Miss Yoke was not his legal wife, and was, therefore, competent under the statutes of this State to testify against the prisoner. The testimony that there was at least one and probably two other women with whom Holmes had gone through a legal marriage ceremony was convincing, and Judge Arnold allowed Miss Yoke to testify.

Before she began her testimony Holmes's counsel told the Court that the prisoner would cross-examine the witness himself. Miss Yoke was one of the star witnesses for the Commonwealth, but beyond proving that Pietzel called on Holmes the night before the day he was killed, and that Holmes told her that he had an engagement with Pietzel on that next day, and was absent from the house from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon on Sunday, her testimony was not damaging to the prisoner. She seemed to have no knowledge of any of the events bearing directly upon the murder of Pietzel or the children. Throughout the time in which these events occurred she was constantly with Holmes.

During Miss Yoke's testimony Holmes recov-

ered his composure, and when he arose to cross-examine her his voice was steadler and louder than it has been at any time since the trial began. His examination of the witness was not long, and he succeeded in extracting from her some statements that were favorable to himself. Holmes did not conclude his examination of Miss Yore, but gave notice that he would call her as a witness for himself.

At this afternoon's session Detective Geyer, who traced Holmes's movements with the Pietzel children and discovered their bodies, was placed upon the stand. Geyer was expected to be the chief witness of the prosecution. He told of the conflicting stories related to him by Holmes of the manner of Pietzel's death. One of these stories was that the body found in the house on Callowhill street was a bogus corpse, and the last story, and the one to which Holmes has since stuck, was that Pietzel committed suicide, and that he discovered the body and with it carried out the scheme to defraud the

When Mr. Graham started to have the witness tell of the finding of the bodies of the Pietzel children the defence made the most stubborn fight that it has waged since the trial began. The jury was sent from the room and the question of the admissibility of the evidence was argued. Mr. Graham made an impassioned and eloquent speech for the introduction of remarkably able manner for a young and com-paratively inexperienced lawyer. Judge Arnoid without hesitation decided that the killing of the children had no direct bearing upon the murder of Pietzel. He said that if Holmes was acquitted here he could be taken either to Toronto or Indianapolis to be tried for the murders committed there, and that he ruled the evidence

Holmes had watched the face of the Judge attentively while he spoke, and when he gave his decision a look of relief came into his face, and there was a sudden gulping in his throat. The decision of Judge Arnold completely upset the line of prosecution outlined for to-day by Mr. Graham, and after some testimony of an unimportant character the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

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The attorneys of the defence were joyful over the decision of Judge Arnold, and they now affect to believe that there is a prospect of an acquital. They say no evidence has been produced showing directly that the prisoner killed Pietzel. On the contrary, Mr. Graham is equally confident that he has placed a noose around Holmes's neck by the ovidence he has already presented.

Judge Arnold's decision has cut off the testimony of about fifty witnesses for the Commonwealth from Indianapolis. Toronto, and other places, and in consequence the prosecution will call only two more witnesses. One of these will be Dr. Leffman, an expert chemist, who will testify to the effect produced by the inhalation of chloroform upon the system of a human being.

The defence has no witnesses except those of

testify to the effect produced by the inhalation of chloroform upon the system of a human being.

The defence has no witnesses except those of the Commonwealth that they gave notice that they would call in their behalf. These will probably be disposed of in a comparatively short time, and the closing argument in the case may be made to-morrow and it may even be given to the Jury to-morrow night. At all events, there now seems no likelihood that the trial will extend beyond Saturday.

Sidney L. Samuels, a Fort Worth, Tex., law-yer, was the first witness of the day. The note for \$10,000, signed by Pietzel under the name of Benton T. Lyman, was shown to him, it was to take up this that Holmes got the \$5,000 from Mrs. Pietzel. Mr. Samuels identified the handwriting in the body of the note as his own, Mr. Samuels had a strong Southern accent and spoke with great rapidity. He identified Holmes as the individual in the case there whom I knew under the name of Pratt."

Mr. Samuels's testimony showed that Holmes or Pietzel never obtained any money on the note, but used it to extort the \$5,000 from Mrs. Pietzel never obtained any money on the note, but used it to extort the \$5,000 from Mrs. Pietzel never obtained any money on the note, but used it to extort the \$6,000 from Mrs. Pietzel never obtained for obtaining a regularly drawn up note. The way he retained possession of it was to tell Mr. Samuels that he had lest the original note and another one was drawn up, leaving the first in his hands.

William E. Geary, the agent of the Fidelity Hasarance Company, who testified yesterday, was recalled to the stand to prove that the prisoner has a wife in Williams to first now, and whom he married under the name of Howard. As it was the woman who is in this city now, and whom he married under the name of Howard. As it was the woman who is in this city now, and whom he married under the name of Howard. As it was the evident intention of Mr. Graham, in proving the first in his hands.

William E. Geary the agent of the Fidelity ha

grew ghastly pale. He beckened eagerly to his attorneys, and, with tears running down his cheeks, talked earnestly to them.

MISS TOKE'S TESTIMONY.

The witness said her name was Georgiana Yoke. Then the reason for Holmes's emotion was apparent. She was the young woman whom he married under the name of H. M. Howard. Holmes urged his lawyers to use every means in their power to prevent the witness from testifying, but their efforts were useless, as the Court overruled all their motions and ordered the examination to go on.

The witness kept her eyes cast down, and, like Mrs. Pletzel, a court officer repeated her low answers to the jury. She did not giance at the man she once thought was her husband. He looked toward her constantly, and occasionally he wiped away a tear. Miss Yoke testified that she knew the prisoner under the names of Holmes and Howard. She met him in St. Louis, and while he was in jall engaged Lawyers Thomas B. Harvey and J. D. Howe to defend him.

Mr. Graham made no reference to a sum of the same made to the same made to the same of the same was the same while he was in jall engaged Lawyers Thomas B. Harvey and J. D. Howe to defend him. MISS YOKE'S TESTIMONY

she knew the prisoner under the names of Holmes and Howard. She met him in St. Louis, and while he was in jall engaged Lawyers Thomas B. Harvey and J. D. Howe to defend him.

Mr. Graham made no reference to any marriage between the prisoner and Miss Yoke, but asked her if she remembered a man calling to see Holmes at 1,905 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, Sept. 1. The witness repiled in the affirmative. This man Holmes has since told her was Pietzel. Holmes said at the time that he had an engagement with the man the next day.

The next day he was out of the house from 10:30 to 3:30 or 4 o'clock.

Mr. Rotan here said to the Court that the prisoner asked permission to be allowed to cross-egamine the witness. Mr. Graham objected, and the Court said the matter would be decided when it came up.

When Mr. Graham resumed his examination he seemed to bring out something that he did not like. He asked the witness if, when the prisoner returned on the Sunday afternoon, he said anything about going away. She replied that he had spoken of this before, and the only thing necessary to do was to pack up. This reply seemed to nettle Mr. Graham.

When they left this city on that Sunday night they went to Indianapolis. Holmes remained with her for a day or two in Indianapolis and then went to St. Louis. He returned to Indianapolis and then went to St. Louis. He returned to Indianapolis and they went from there to Franklin, ind., the home of her parents, and from there to Indianapolis again. There he told her that he had received a telegram calling him to Philadelphia to close a deal with the Pennsylvania Raliroad, and he came here. He remained away several days. This was the time Holmes was identifying Pietzel's body. After Holmes returned from Philadelphia he went to St. Louis. While giving her testimony Miss Yoke occasionally raised her hand to her brow as if bewildered or tired. When Holmes came back from St. Louis he told her that he had sold his property in Fort Worth for \$35,000, of which he said \$10

amily.

Here the defence objected to the testimony as

Here the defence objected to the testimony as irreleyant and immaterial, and the Court sustained them and directed Mr. Graham not to go into trivial details of this journey. Judge Arnold gave it as his opinion that Mr. Graham was wasting time with many of his questions. This rebuke nettled the District Attorney, and he protested against being accused of taking up the public time.

After this Miss Yoke's story and journey progressed more rapidly. Holmes took her to Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and Burlington, Vt.: in fact, over exactly the same route as he took Mrs. Pietzel and ner children. The defence objected to the introduction of all the testimony after the departure from Toronto, and took exception to the court when it ruled against them. During all this journey, although they were probably travelling at or near the same times. Miss Yoke never saw the Pietzel family. She identified the picture of Pietzel as the man she had known in Fort Worth as the time she saw Pietzel there, and was passing under the name of Pratt. He told her he had assumed this name on account of some business troubles.

HOLMES'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

HOLMES'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Holmes's Cross-examination.

Mr. Graham then said he was through with the witness and Mr. Rotan told the Court that his client insisted upon cross-examining the witness himself. Judge Arnold gave his permission and Holmes arose quickly. His voice was steady and stronger than it has been at any time since the trial. Holmes's questions were directed toward showing that it was no sudden determination which led him to leave the house at 1,905 North Eleventh street on that Sunday afternoon, but that the matter was fixed and decided upon beforehand. Holmes's manner was courteous and gentle as he led Miss Yoke from question to question. Miss Yoke admitted that they had talked of leaving that day, and when Holmes came home in the afternoon she had already half packed her trunk. In answer to the question, she said Holmes appeared excited and nervous.

By bringing out this point it would seem that Holmes had decided upon the suicide theory as a defence. That is about the only reason he would have for wishing to bring out the fact that his manner was different from ordinary. Holmes brought these facts out with much cleverness, and then he traced the journey from Indianapolis on to Burlington that the District Attorney had taken Miss Yoke. Holmes's object was not very apparent, but he said with much earnestness to the Court that the points he wished to bring out were of much importance to him. Holmes gave notice that he would probably call Miss Yoke as his witness later.

At 1 o'clock the court took a recess until 2

he would probably call Miss Yoke as his witness later.

At 1 o'clock the court took a recess until 2 o'clock. Miss Yoke was one of the Commonwealth's star witnesses, but her testimony was not as damaging to Holmes as had been expected. Practically the only point of any particular importance brought out was the fact that the man who called upon Holmes was out of the house for a good part of the following day. As so the rest of her testimony it was unimportant as bearing directly upon the murder. The case was not continued promptly at 2 o'clock, as Mr. Graham was late in coming into court.

ociock, as Mr. Granam was late in coming into court.

George V. Clash, a juryman, is beginning to feel the strain of the confinement in the jury box, and this afternoon a physician prescribed for him. Before testimony was resumed Mrs. Pietzel came into court. William B. McKillip of Burlington, Vt., was the first witness in the afternoon. He identified a photograph of the house in Burlington, Vt., that Holmes had rented for Mrs. Pietzel under the name of Judson, Mrs. Pietzel was called to the stand again. As she was led to the stand Holmes looked earnestly at her, as he did yesterday, as if he was trying to influence her by the power of his mind.

was trying to influence her by the power of his mind.

Mrs. Pietzel avoided Holmes's glance, and a shrinking was seen in her face when she caught his look. Mrs. Pietzel was called to identify the tie, shirt, and trousers her husband wore when he left home, and then she was excused. Dessie Pietzel also identified the articles. Dr. Henry L. Sidebotham, orConer's physician, next identified the clothing as that which he took from the body when it was exhumed. Dr. Mattern, who testified yesterday, was recalled to identify the clothing as that taken from the body of Pietzel. Here Mr. Graham met with another rebuff from the Court, which refused to entertain his objection to allowing the defence to cross-examine the witness. The examination only consisted of a description of the body by Dr. Mattern.

Sergeant William F. Sower, one of the policemen called in at the time Pietzel's body was found, identified the latter's picture as that of the man he saw dead at 1,316 Callowhill street. Under cross-examination, Sower described the position of the body and the condition of the

section from Indianapolis. Toronto, and other wealth from Indianapolis. Toronto, and the wealth from Indianapolis. Toronto, Indi

swindle. He was to place it on its back, one hand upon the breast, one by the side, and to place some liquid in the mouth and cause an explosion. This liquid was a wash for cleaning clothes that they were making. He also told him to burn the breast and arm. He also instructed Pietzel how, by working the arms of the corpse, to inject chloroform into the stomach. At a subsequent interview Holmes retracted the above statement, and told Geyer that the body was that of Pietzel. On hearing this Geyer said:

"Holmes, if that was Pietzel's body, you murdered him and killed the three children."

"No, I didn't, Mr. Geyer," replied Holmes. "I will tell you about it."

Holmes then told Geyer that Pietzel committed suicide and that Holmes found him dead on Sunday morning. Holmes went to the house, found that Pietzel had killed himself by laying a cloth across his face and allowing chloroform to drip from a bottle upon the towel. Pietzel left a note for Holmes telling him that he intended to kill himself, and advising him to make such use of his body as they had intended to do with the bogus corpse. After some reflection Holmes said he did this, and fixed the body as it was found.

In explanation of the whereabouts of the children Holmes said that he descreted.

to do with the bogus corpse. After some reflection Holmes said he did this, and fixed the body as it was found.

In explanation of the whereabouts of the children Holmes said they had gone to London with Minnie Williams. When asked where their trunks were Holmes said he left them in a hotel on West Madison avenue in Detroit. At amother interview Holmes contradicted himself by stating that he had given the boy Howard in charge of a man named Hatch at Indianapolis, and that he had never seen any of them since he sent the girls from Toronto.

Mr. Graham proposed now to have Geyer tell of the finding of the chilpren's bodies. The defence objected strenuously and the jury was taken from the room while the argument upon the question was made. The matter before the court was the most important that had yet come up. The commonwealth undoubtedly has based much of its case upon the evidence of the killing of the children by Holmes, not alone for the effect it would produce, but to show that the murder of Pietzel was only one link in the chain of deaths he plotted. If evidence of the murder of the children was barred out, the commonwealth's case would lose much of its strength, as the evidence of the killing of Pietzel is purely circumstantial and the prosecution might have difficulty in proving directly the murder by Holmes.

With these facts in view Mr. Graham argued at zreat length and with much earnestness. He quoted from authorities sustaining his position, and burning words of denunciation of Holmes and his crimes fell from his lips. Holmes sat unmoved beneath the lash of the eloquence of Mr. Graham, and even smiled at times as be made notes of the argument of the District Attorney. Mr. Graham's whole contention was that the motive for killing the family was a niercenary one, as it was only by wiping out the Pietzel family that Holmes could obtain entire possession of what was held in common between him and Pietzel. So vital was the evidence of the killing of the children that Mr. Graham hinted that if it was reject

acquitted.

Mr. Rotan made the argument for the defence. For a young and comparatively inexperienced lawyer Mr. Rotan made an able speech in favor of his contention. His plea was that the courts of Pennsylvania have decided again and again against the admission of evidence of one crime to help convict a man of the offence for which he is being tried.

PROSECUTION OVERRULED.

he is being tried.

PROSECUTION OVERRULED.

The arguments consumed an hour, and then Judge Arnoid rendered his decision. He had not spoken but a half dozen sentences when it was evident he intended to rule the evidence out, and this he did on the ground that the killing of the children had no direct bearing on the case for which the prisoner was arraigned. While the Judge was speaking Holmes had kept his eyes intently on his face, and when he heard the words that may give him a fighting show for his life, his face lit up and he swallowed a lump in his throat.

The jury was brought back and Detective Geyer resumed his place on the stand for cross-examination. This was very brief, and then Mr. Graham tried to work what looked like a clever trick to introduce his evidence of the killing of the children. He asked the Court if he could not introduce evidence disproving Holmes's statement that the children were given to Minnie Williams, but Judge Arnoid replied that he considered that statement had already been sufficiently disproved.

Geyer then stepped aside, and Superintendent of Police Linden was called to the stand. Linden had an interview with Holmes on Jan. 6, 1895. In this interview Holmes repeated to Linden the story of Pietzel's suicide, much as he had told Geyer. To Linden. Holmes also denied that he killed Pietzel's suicide, much as he had told Geyer. To Linden. Holmes also denied that he killed Pietzel's suicide, much as he had told Geyer, to Linden about it. Mr. Graham objected, but this was the District Attorney's unlucky day, and Judge Arnoid would not sustain him. Nevertheless, the defence obtained no information regarding the warrant. It is their contention that this warrant was one for murder, and it was used to terrify Holmes into confessing to the insurance swindle. If Superintendent Linden knew anything about the warrant it could not be learned from him. At 5:13 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE DURBANT TRIAL.

Mr. Barnes Is Still Speaking-It Is Thought the Jury May Disagree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The Durrant case to-day had two sensations, one of them being the breaking down of the prisoner's mother and the other the applause given to the District Attorney, the first applause that has marked the long trial. District Attorney Barnes consumed the whole day with his closing argument, but, though he promised yesterday to finish, he didn't get through. He said he would end in an hour to-morrow, but he will probably

Judge Murphy's charge will fill fourteen or dinary newspaper columns, so that the case cannot go to the jury before to-morrow night. Mr. Barnes to-day made a powerful argument. At one point he touched upon the fact that most murderers do some trifling thing which brings upon them their doom. In the case of Prof. Webster, who murdered Parkman, the criminal saved his victim's false teeth. In Durrant's case he saved Blanche Lamont's rings When," said Barnes, "he was pulling these trinkets from his victim's stiffening fingers did he not feel upon his face the first chill breath of

he not feel upon his face the first chill breath of the destroying angel?"

As these words fell from Barnes's lips the mother of Durrant, who has never before shown any trace of emotion, leaned her head on her son's shoulder and burst into a flood of tears, Her convulive sobbing could be heard all over the court room, though Durrant put his arms around her neck and vainly tried to comfort her. People got on chairs in the effort to see her, and Juror Smythe ended the painful spectacle by suggesting a recess of ten minutes.

Mrs. Durrant soon regained her self control. What influence her act may have on the jury is uncertain, but one juror said he pitled her greatly.

greatly.

Mr. Harnes in one portion of his address reviewed the effort of the defence to impeach the testimony of Martin Quinian, a poice-court lawyer. Mr. Barnes said they had dug up this man's old record, but Mr. Quinian had reformed and this reformation was genuine. Then he added: "I don't want to live in a country or a State which doesn't believe in the sincere reform of men who have erred." He developed this idea with such elogouene that the audience this idea with such eloquence that the audience applauded.

There is much speculation over the verdict.
One juror has said that they won't be out over five heurs. The general opinion is they will disagree, standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

THREE CODICILS VOID.

Crutkshank's Mind Said to Have Been Impaired When He Made Them. JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 31.-A contest was made n Surrogate Weller's court to-day over the will of James Cruikshank, who died at his home in Hempstead last July, leaving property in New York and Brooklyn valued at \$250,000. The beneficiaries were his sons, Edwin A. of Brook-

lyn, Augustus W. of New York city, and Warren of Brooklyn; his daughter, Carrie Cruikshank-Timpson, and his daughter-in-law, Hatshank-timpson, and his daugater-in-isw, task-tie Cruisshank. The three sons were made executors in the original will, but a new set of executors was named in each of the three cod-icils. The result of this morning's contest was that the three codicils were pronounced null and void Mr. Cruikshank lived to be 92 years of age. and, according to the testimony of his clerks, who were named in the codicils as executors, his mind became impaired toward the end of his life. In his will Mr. Cruikshank made plain his doubt as to future punishment and the divinity of Christ.

A Mexican International Exposition.

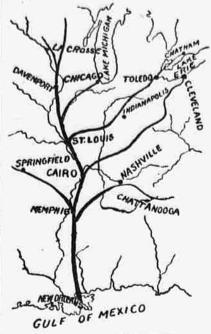
TRENTON, Oct. 31.-The Mexican National Exposition and Land Company was incorporated under New Jersey laws to-day. Its purpose is to hold an international exposition in the city of Mexico in 1898, under grants from the Mexican Jovernment. The incorporators named in the articles filed with the Secretary of State are Attorney John R. Stockton of Trenton, H. B. Hollins, Juan M. Cebalios, and John R. Dos Passos of New York, and Conrad N. Jordan of Brooklyn. Each has two shares. The capitalization is to be \$1,000,000, divided in 10,000 shares. Hesides holding the exposition the company will build tramways and hotels, grant concessions, establish a permanent amusement park, and erect buildings.

Outrivals rivalry in quality, PLINTS style, and manufacturing price. 45 WEST 28D ST.

WIDESPREADEARTHQUAKE

EXTENSIVE DISTURBANCE IN It Followed the Course of Lending River and Stopped at Lake Erle on the North-east and Charleston, S. C., on the South-east-No Serious Damage Reported.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 .- An earthquake shock this morning came up from the south and south-west, apparently having started at New Orleans, and soon after 5 o'clock shook this city and all the country round about for hundreds of miles. In some places there were two shocks. The vibra-tions lasted forty-five seconds in many towns. Although there was no serious damage in any of the hundreds of cities and towns where the abook was felt, according to despatches received here the widespread extent of the seismic disturb ance and the peculiar ocurse it followed make it of unusual interest. It was felt along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and other waterways. It seemed to jump scores of miles from



EXTENT OF COUNTRY AFFECTED.

The shock was felt throughout the South and entral West. In the South the vibration was felt between 4 and 5 o'clock. In this region it came soon after 5 o'clock. Over in Ohio and in western Pennsylvania the time recorded was

There may have been a series of shocks to explain this difference in time. The vibrations here, which were felt plainly all over the city. were severe enough to shake objects on the mantels or desks in the tall buildings, and milkmen and other early risers, fearing that some of the sky scrapers might tumble, made haste to get on streets where there was less danger. The shock was felt at 5:10 o'clock. At the Twenty-second street police station the severity of the disturbance was such as to overturn an inkstand on the desk of the Sergeant. Reports from Springfield and Paris say the shock reached there at 5:15 A. M.

St. Louis felt the quake at 5:15 o'clock. The vibrations lasted fully fifteen seconds, and were accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling a heavy train passing through a tunnel. The trembling of the earth was so great that many clocks were stopped, dishes rattled, and at the power house of the electric car lines the current was temporarily interrupted. The wave passed from west to east.

In Kansas City there were two shocks. The second shock at 5:20 was much more severe than the one which preceded it a few minutes. Houses along the river front were severely shaken and many residents fled from their buildings in their night clothes. Further up on the hills in the business part of the city the shock was not so strong.

Milwaukee reported the shock as occurring shortly before 5 o'clock. It lasted for more than a minute. The shock at Three Rivers, Mich., was felt at 5 o'clock. In Michigan City, Inc., the time was 5:12. Many windows were broken in the place. In Dayton, O., the shock lasted about one minute. Buildings in Cleveland were severely shaken. The disturbance did not seem to go much further on the south side of Lake Erie. It was reported from the north side at Chatham, Ont., shortly before 6 o'clock. In Indianapolis the shock was from north to south, and the vibration in three-story buildings was at least two inches. Many tail

Chimneys were daminged.

The shock at Anderson was severe enough to throw people off lounges, throw articles out of cupborrds, and stop clocks in every part of the city. Several small structures were moved off their foundations. off their foundations.

The shock did not reach Pittsburgh and McKeesport, Pa., until 6:16 A. M. The vibrations
then were from west to east. Throughout the
South the shock was mild. On the coast it was
not felt much beyond Charleston, S. C., where
only a few persons noticed it about 6:30 A. M.
Reports from Kentucky say it was generally felt
there about 5 o'clock.

In Alabama, Georgia, and Louislana, the

there about 5 o'clock.
In Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana the shock was noticed between 4:30 and 5 A. M. In North Carolina the reports say it was noticed at 6:15 A. M. In West Virginia the shock was felt at 6:13 A. M. felt at 0:12 A. M.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The seismograph at
the Weather Bureau headquarters recorded an
earthquake shock of at least 45 seconds' duration here this morning, commencing at 3 minutes and 15 seconds after 0 o'clock.
The instrument is not sufficiently elaborate

The instrument is not sufficiently elaborate to indicate the exact extent of the vibrations or their direction, and makes no distinction b-tween tremors in vertical and horizontal planes, but Prof. Marvin, the expert in charge says there is no doubt from the duration of the shocks as shown by the instrument that they were of sufficient magnitude to have been plainly perceptible to residents in this city. This is borne out by the fact that many Washingtonians discussed the sensations they experienced early this morning long before it was generally known that a great selsmic wave had fraversed a considerable area of the United States. In many houses dishes were broken and pictures fell from the walls, but, as far as can be ascertained, no damage has occurred to any of the public or private property.

age has occurred to any of the public or private property.

The scientific men of the Naval Observatory find that no magetic variations accompanied the earthquake, the exceedingly delicate instruments of the magnetic laboratory, which in times of solar disturbances, show minute details of the disturbances, having been unaffected by any unusual influences in the past twenty-four hours.

hours.

Southern Associated Press reports received here indicate that the shock was felt all over north Georgia, eastern Tennessee, and north Alabama. At Jackson, Miss., the vibrations are said to have lasted nearly sixty seconds, and appeared to be from east to west. Fears were entertained for the old Capitol building, but no damage was done. It is a curious fact that heavy rail s have followed the shock in many places.

JERSEY STATE HOUSE CASES.

No One Now Subject to Prosecution Except Ex-Superintendent Ford.

THENTON, Oct. 31 .- Prosecutor Stockton this forenoon entered a nolle pros. in the case of Mrs. Prieth and Messrs. Heintz, Krauetler, and Robinson, the printers involved by the evidence before the Senate State House Investigating Committee. Heintz, Krauetler, and Robinson were recently acquitted on an in-dictment for conspiracy to defraud the State, and Prosecutor Stockton announced that he had no evidence upon which to go to trial on other charges. This clears the Mercer Court calendar of all State House fraud cases except that of Hernard J. Ford, the fugitive ex-super-intendent of the building.

Bridge Passengers, Take Notice! The characteristic brightness of the Brooklyn Bridge management shines forth in a notice that has recently been posted in the cars. It requires all passengers, upon quitting the cars, it to leave their heads and arms in the possession of the bridge management. This noteworthy order reads:

"Persons must not put their heads or arms outside the cars." ARE YOU DEAF?
The AURAPHORE will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific invention which will assist the hearing of any one not born deef. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the erran ear speciacle. Enclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested FREE OF CHARGE alony of the NEW YORK AURAPHONE COM Offices. The Metropolitan Edg., 100 Tremont St., Boston, or 648 Equitable Equiding, Atlanta, Ca.

RIPANS

"I have used Ripans Tabules and

they done me lots of good, at least

my wife says they did," asserts William Donaldson of Downs, Oklahoma Territory. "I am a blacksmith by trade, and often after a hard day's work would eat too much, I guess, and would suffer like everything. My wife's brother told me that them Tabules had helped him and said he thought they would help me. I believe they have cured me, but I take them regular, for I would not have them pains again for anything. My partner said, after I had took them and was so much better, that I was ready to get well anyhow and that I would have got well without them. I believe there are lots of people that are ready to get well just like I was. They will get well when they take the same kind of medicine I did, and not before. I have worked hard all my life, first on a farm and then in a blacksmith shop, and have been troubled with dyspepsia ever since I was 18 years old. I am thirty-five now, and feel like I was sweet sixteen. I think Ripans Tabules are a great medicine for dyspepsia." Mr. Ross Gould, editor of the Democrat, the newspaper of Downs, writes August 24, 1895; "Mr. Donaldson's brother-in-law is Charley Hauson of Downs. He lives on a farm east of there. Donaldson has lived there about three years, and, being a blacksmith, is well known. His reputation is good. He is an upright, honest citizen.'

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

MRS. LYONS'S POISONED MILK. A Neighbor Suspected by the Police

Putting the Paris Green in It. Chemist Ernest J. Lederle of the Health Department is making an analysis of milk supposed to contain Paris green, which was taken from the can of Mrs. Ellen Lyons of 581 Second avenue. He will have his report ready tomorrow, and will hand it over to Acting Captain Chapman of the East Thirty-fifth street police

Acting Captain Chapman applied yesterday morning to Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court for a warrant for the arrest of one of the tenants in the Second avenue house, whom he suspects of putting Paris green into the milk. The suspected person is a woman. Chapman told Magistrate Brann that he had visited the Second avenue house for the purpose of making the arrest, but the accused woman protested that she was innocent. Then he de cided not to take the responsibility of arresting her without a Magistrate's warrant.

Magistrate Brann asked Chapman what evidence he had against the woman. The acting Captain said that the suspected woman lived on the same floor with Mrs. Lyons.

"The wo women had been quarrelling continually," added Chopman, "and it looks as if the one attempted to poison the other to square an old grudge. Mrs. Lyons was in the habit o drinking milk at 6 o'clock every morning. At night she left her milk can in the hall, and at half past 5 o'clock in the morning the milkman put two quarts of milk in it. Tuesday morning she got up later than usual, and when she brought in the milk she found green streaks in it. On the cover of the milk pail there was a quantity of green powder, undoubtedly Paris green. It was also strewn over the icebox. Mrs. Lyons sent the can of milk around to the

Mrs. Lyons sent the can of milk around to the station house. Her daughter is here in court, and she is satisfied that the quarrelsome neighbor put the Paris green in the milk."

"That is not sufficient evidence for a warrant," said Magistrate Brann. "Isn't it possible that some one entered the hall from the street and put the poison in the milk?"

"It might have been that way," said Acting Capt. Chapman. "but I don't think it was. The woman suspected is going to move away today," he added.
"Keep track of her and look for more evi-

woman suspected is going to move away today," he added.

"Keep track of her and look for more evidence," said the Magistrate.

The Acting Capiain returned to the house on
Second avenue. Here the woman said that she
intended to move away because Mrs. Lyons had
circuinted the milk-poisoning story about her.
She said further that, although she wouldn't
hesitate in slapping Mrs. Lyons's face, she would
never attempt to do her further harm. She
willingly gave the address of the house where
she intended to move to, requesting Chapman
not to make it public. The Acting Capiain detailed a policeman to follow the moving van,
and learned that the woman had given him
correct information in regard to her new home.

When seen by a Sun reporter last night the
suspected woman said it was an outrage to drag
her name into the case.

"When "the said" I wouldn't polean a poor

When seen by a Sun reporter last night the suspected woman said it was an outrage to drag her name into the case.

"Why," she said, "I wouldn't poison a poor cat, let alone a human being. This charge is terrible. I have Paris green in my house to kill roaches, and because the police found this Paris green and knew I was unfriendly toward Mrs. Lyons they suspected me of putting the poison in the milk. They have made no attempt to look for the real culprit, spending their time worrying me. My husband is going to make it hot for these people who have charged me with this awful crime. It's terrible, terrible."

Mis. Lyons says she had but one enemy, and that enemy was her neighbor.

"I could not swear that this woman put the Paris green in the milk," she said to a Bun reporter last night. "I could not swear it, but she is the only one to suspect. Who else could it be? It is possible that some one else did it, and in that case it would be an awful thing on my part to cause the woman's arrest."

The milkman who left the milk in Mrs. Lyons's hall is Frank Burns of 128 West Thirty-first street. He said:

"I found the can nice and clean and poured in two quarts of nice fresh milk. The hall was clean, and there was not a speck of green anywhere around. I served over 100 other customers that morning, and none of them was bothered by the person who put the stuff in Mrs. Lyons's can."

Court yesterday granted the application of

Johnson, Livingston, and others, second

The Northern Pacific Litigation. Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit.

mortgage bondholders, and C. B. Van Nostrand and others, third mortgage bondholders, to be made parties to the suit of the Farmers' Loau and Trust Company against the Northern Pactife Kaliroad Company for the removal of receivers Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. House.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 31.—Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and H. C. Rouse, late receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who were directed to appear to-day before Judge Hanford in the United States Court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in fatiling to comply with his orders directing them to file bonds in his court and for neglecting his orders in other ways, will, no doubt, disregard the order. Payne, who is now travelling through Europe, cannot get here in time, and Oakes and Rouse are said to be in New York. Up to date there is no counsel here for the trial. be made parties to the suit of the Farmers

St. Louis, Oct. 31 .- At a meeting last night of representatives of all the roads in the central and western States, the basis or issuing passes n 1896 was fixed. The agreement of 1895 was affirmed, but special stress was laid upon certain

Railroad Passes Out West,

affirmed, but special stress was laid upon certain cases. Hereafter no passes are to be issued to the following:

"Hepresentatives of refrigerator, private car, or freight lines; no exchange passes to 25-mile roads, and only three to 100-mile roads. The passes to employees of railways are restricted to men employed on actual and necessary business of railways, and half rates to clergymen and others are to be strictly scrutinized. The passes coming under the full discretion of passenger agents are those issued on account of 'charity."

Considering Passenger Bates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The general passenger gents of the Western railroads resumed their ession to-day. Amendments to the rules were taken up seriatim and considerable progress was made, but no vote was taken on the adop-tion of any section which has so far been con-sidered. All difficulties between the Rio Grand-and its opponents seem to have been satisfacto-rily compromised, and the indications now are that the agreement will go through with a rush,

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. BOURGEOIS SUCCEEDS IN FORM-ING A MINISTRY.

A Combination Cabinet Including Extreme Radicals - 1 . Hanotaux Declined to Keep the Foreign Portfolio, and It Is Not Wet Assigned-The Ministry Is in Favor of the Annexation of Madagascar.

PARTS, Oct. 31 .- M. Ronrecols has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, all the portfolios having been accepted with the exception of that of the For-eign Ministry. The new Cabinet is constituted

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior-M.

ourgeols. Minister of War—M. Cavalguac. Minister of Marine—M. Lockroy. Minister of Finance—M. Doumer. Minister of Justice—M. Richard.

Minister of the Colonies -M. Combes. Minister of Public Instruction and Worship-M.

Minister of Public Works-M. Guyot-Dessalgne Minister of Commerce-M. Mesureur. Minister of Agriculture-M. Viger.

M. Bourgeois did not progress very smoothly in his endeavors to construct a Ministry. A number of distinguished and nighly valuable military officers threatened to resign if M. Cavalgnac was assigned to the Ministry of War. M. Hanotaux stipulated that as a condition of his retaining the Foreign portfolio the new Cabinet should permit him to defend his policy in Madagascar and that the treaty just concluded between the Hova Government and France should not be modified.

M. Bourgeois and his friends, especially M. Cav-aignac, who prefers the annexation of the island to the protectorate established by the terms of the treaty. Moreover, M. Hanotaux was not inclined to enter a Ministry which in-cludes extreme Radicals in its membership. Later M. Hanotaux definitely refused to re-tain the foreign portfolio. It is the intention of M. Bourgeois to offer it to some one who has attained prominence in the field of diplomacy.

This is directly in opposition to the views of

attained prominence in the field of diplomacy. The condition of M. Peytral's health did not allow him to accept the Minstry of Finance, and so it was assigned to M. Doumer.

Loxnon, Oct. 31.—The Post publishes a despatch from Paris saying it is impossible to believe that the Bourgeoise Cabinet can have any but the briefest and most inglorious existence. The new Ministry, it is said, cannot command more than 150 votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

more than 150 votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Leon Victor Auguste Bourgeois was born in Paris in 1851. He was Secretary-General of the Prefect of the Seine, 1855; Prefect of Haute Garonne, 1885; Director of Communal Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior, and Prefect of Police, 1885; Prefect of the first time, at a bye-ciection, 1888; Under Secretary of State under Minister Floquet, 1888; redlected member of the Chamber, 1889; Minister of Public Instruction (Cabinets of MM, de Freycinet and Loubet), 1892, and Minister of Justice, Cabinet of M. Ribot, December, 1892, and January, 1893.

M. Cavaienac, Republican, is an engineer by profession, He was Under Secretary of State for War in April, 1885; reporter of the Budget in 1892, and Minister of Marine, 1892.

M. Lockroy is one of the most widely-known Frenchmen. He is a Radical Republican. After completing his studies he made a journey to the Holy Land, and afterward took part, under the orders of Garibaidi, in the expedition to Sicily, On his return to France he entered journalism. He wrote for the Figuro, the Dable à Quatre, and finally for the Rappel. His articles at last resulted in his being sent to prison for four months. He was chief of a battalion of the National Guard during the stege of Paris. In 1871 he represented the Seine in the National Assembly.

Thereafter his political life was a stormy one.

fined to his bed, and remains in a completely apathetic state. The Coolsess Between Italy and Portugal, ROME, Oct. 31.-In consequence of the friction between Italy and Portugal, arising from King Carlos's decision not to visit King Humbert owing to the objections made by the Vatican, the Portuguese Minister to Italy started to-day on an indefinite leave of absence. The Secretary

of the legation is acting as chargé d'affaires. On the London Stock Exchange,

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- The slump of mining seurities on the Stock Exchange yesterday and this morning affected other values, and prices tumbled in all directions. Owing to the forced sale of the holdings of the operators who falled sale of the holdings of the operators who failed yesterday, uneasiness over the Paris Bourso settlement, and political pessimism, by noon Russians had fallen %. Turkish "C's" %, and Turkish "D's" %. Chinese, Greek, and Italian securities had also failen noticeably. Consols for money and the account opened to-day at 103% for both, against quotations of 107 3-16 and 107% respectively at the close of the market yesterday. There was a slight improvement during the day, the closing quotation being 107 for both. The market was depressed throughout and closed very weak, that condition being ascribed to the prevailing political excitement and the Paris settlement.

The Buke of Cambridge's Farewell.

LONDON, Oct. 31.-The War Office has issued a special army order on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the Commandershipin-Chief of the British army. The order thanks all those who cooperated with him to maintain the efficiency of the army, reviews the changes made during his command, and bids an affec-tionate farewell, the Duke feeling assured that he hands over to his successor a force of which the Queen and the empire may justly be proud.

Commander Heyerman Died of Apoplexy. BREMEN, Oct. 31 .- It is loarned that the cause of the death of Commander Oscar F. Heyerman U. S. N., who died at sea on Oct. 27 on board the steamer Havel, on which he was a passenger, was apoplexy. Dr. Wittigschlager, the physician of the Havel, has embalmed the body, and will forward it to New York. Miss Heyerman, who was with her father on the Havel, will proceed to Dreaden.

Campaula's Fast Eastward Passage. BROW HEAD, Nov. 1.-The steamship Campania, from New York for Liverpool, passed here at 2:20 A. M.

The Campania is about 2 hours and 50 min-utes behind the record held by the Lucania, and has made a very fast run for this sea on of the year. Bringing Mrs. Eastis's Body Home LONDON, Oct. 31.—The body of Mrs. James B.

Eustis, wife of the United States Ambassador to

France, who died in Ireland, left Queenstown for New York yesterday on the steamer Ma-jestic in charge of her son, Mr. J. B. Eustis, Jr. The Pope Prays at St. Peter's Tomb. ROME, Oct. 31.—To-day being the Vigil of All saints, the Pope prayed at the tomb of St. Peter.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Baron and liaroness Branca, Mr. G. orne Bliss and family, and Mr. Howard tiquid will sail on the New York for this city to-morrow. The American Methodists are about to start two periodicals in Rome in the English and Italian languages for proselyting purposes. Brazil will permit the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company to use the small island of Trinidad as a cable station. This ends the Trini-dad controversy with England.

The Amnesty Association in Dublin appeals to Irishmen here and in Canada for aid to continue the efforts for the release of the Portland prisoners and to help their families and the men recently released.



The weather seems ripe for mackintoshes, but should to-day prove fair this would answer as an advertisement for overcoats.

For the "to-day mackintosh" is cut after our overcoat patterns, receives the same attention, is marked with the same style, looks like one, wears like one, and differs only in having an interlining of rubber to keep out the wet.

We make only qualities that we can guarantee with "your money back if you want it."

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE KATAHDIN'S TRIAL. Close to the Requirements and Corrections

May Show She Exceeded Them. New London, Oct. 31.-The new harbor defence ram Katandin had her official trial over the Long Island course to-day, and, although her actual time did not bring her time within the specified limit, it is confidently expected that allowances for currents will raise her aver-

age above the required seventeen knots.

The ram left New London about 7 o'clock, and under easy steam went down the River Thames and along the Sound in a westerly direction. The run of thirty-eight miles from New London to the first mark boat was made at fair speed, and the engineer members of the Naval Trial Board employed the time in preparing for use their delicately adjusted instru-

ments. By the time the starting point of the trial course was reached all hands were ready and in their places. The United States despatch boat Dolphin was moored close to the first buoy of the course. This buoy was about twelve miles west by north of Horton's Point on Long due west.

The buoys were moored four and one-quarter miles apart, dividing the whole run of seventeen miles into four equal parts. The other four stations on the course were occupied by the Gov-ernment tugs Iwana, her teeta, and Nina, and

the wrote for the Figure, the Bubble 4 Quarter, and finally for the Hoppiel. His articles at last resulted in his being sent to prison for four months. He was chief of a battalion of the National Guard during the sleege of Paris. In 1871 he represented the Seine in the National Assembly.

Thereafter his political life was a stormy one. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1885 was Minister of Commerce and in 1885 was Minister of Commerce and in 1885 was Minister of Commerce and in 1885 was Minister of the Chamber in 1880, and making in 1894. Recently be has been Presson of the Chamber of The Hudget Committee.

M. Rud Doumer was born in 1857. He is a manual to the Chamber of M. Floquet.

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enteen knots an hour record that even if the al-lowances are small there is little doubt of the ram's having exceeded the contract speed.

TWO PARISHES CONSOLIDATED. Holy Trinity Will Be Merged Into St.

James's P. E. Church Justice Barrett, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted an order yesterday authorizing the consolidation of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first street and Madison avenue, with the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Forty-second street and Madison avenue. The moving papers show that the Church of the Holy Trinity, which was incorporated without ecclesiastical relations, is in territory well covered by other parishes of the diocese, and that it is proposed to sell the Forty-second street property, which is valued at \$900,-000, and with the proceeds pay off the indebted-

000, and with the proceeds pay off the indebtedness of both churches and erect a new church and parish house.

The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, who has been rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity for years, is to be rector of the consolidated church, while the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, who has been in charge of St. James's Church, will be rector emeritus. In speaking of the matter last night Dr. Warren said to a St. S. reporter:

"The consolidated church will adopt the name of St. James for the present, and on Sunday next I will preach my first sermon to the consolidated church my first sermon to the consolidated charge gations. My old church building will be sold, and a new church and parish house will be crected on the east side between Fifty-ninth and Ninetleth streets and east of Third avenue. We have several locations in contemplation. The new church will be known as the Church of the Holy Trinity."

Wills of John Hilton and E. Frank Coe. NEWBURGH, Oct. 31.-The will of the late John Hilton was probated here to-day. Mr. Hilton was once without a dollar. When, short time ago, he died he left to a widow and three or four children eighty-five different three or four children eighty-five different dwellings and store buildings in the city, besides mortgages and other property. The widow receives \$10,000 and a third of the estate, and the children share equally in the remainder.

The will of F. Frank Coe of New York was also probated before Surrogate Coleman to-day. His son, E. Holloway Coe, was appointed executor. His grandson, Eliniere Coe Kerr, son of Chauncey F. Kerr, gets \$50,000 when he becomes 21 years old, and in the mean time he has the facone of that amount devoted to educating him. The rest of the large estate goes to the widow and her children in equal shares.

SLEEP AND REST For Skin Tortured



CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (clottment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world, said especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British deposit P. Rawnerze soins. J. Kong Edwards at London. POTTER DOSE & CREM. CORP., Boile Props., Bosion. U. S. A.